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that discipline, and it could iaw tomorrow if we so choose. It make that choice; let us prove American people that we can consible, and in a way that will describe that the constitution of the constitution

all of my colleagues to caresudy the approach we have adand join us in finally acting to indicate spending in the fastest and affective way possible.

# ANIMAL RIGHTS DAY

# HON. DAN MICA

OF FLORIDA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1982

MICA. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Ger-Maxwell of Palm Beach, Fla., requested that December 17 be de-"Animal Rights Day" by the Maxwell's concerns for the rights of all concerns for the rights of all hals, and a congressional resoluwould be especially timely considrecent events in south Florida. I it requires 218 Members to comor this legislation in order for subcommittee on Census and Pop-tion to give a favorable report. I informed Mrs. Maxwell that I be pleased to introduce an animal Rights Day" resolution when have received the commitment of 217 other Members to cosponsor. Should My Member wish to cosponsor this resolution, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

RAFTERN EUROPE—THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF THE WORLD TRUGGLE

## HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1982

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 24th anniversary of Captive Nations Week, an observance in which we join to pay tribute to the caurageous people of the captive nations, and to reaffirm our strong support for their desire to regain their tests human rights.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman of the National Captive Nations Committed and a professor at Georgetown addressed the Marie's conference. I wish to insert that the community of the Members attention.

THE WORLD STRUGGLE

and Gentlemen, participants in militant NARWACL Conference, it is an honor for me to address you on

the subject of Eastern Europe, which I have long argued is historically the alpha and omega of the continuing world struggle. It has not been easy to maintain this fundamental ground with all sorts of media-concentrated attention on sporadic events ranging from Peiping to Lebanon to El Salvador and now the Falkland Islands. But what else is new as we reflect back on the fleeting events of the past three decades, involving Korea, Cuba, Vietnam and the Mideast? None of these, alone or in toto, could possibly overshadow the prime truth in our complex world that Eastern Europe remains, and will remain, the alpha and omega of the contemporary world struggle.

At the very outset, let me emphasize that in presenting this basic perspective it is not intended to minimize the significance and importance of these episodic and some also persistent developments. On the contrary, they have borne and bear proportionate meaning to the world struggle. Not to be misunderstood, my initial point is one of a scale of relative importance, viewed objectively. As to the alpha of the perspective, there can be no question as to the origin of the struggle, starting with the first imperialist conquests of Soviet Russia (the RSFSR) in the period of 1918-22, leading to the coerced formation of the USSR. Scholars, analysts, officials, commentators, and reporters differ in opinion on this. What is the nature of their differences? Very simply, some have knowledge and understanding of these facts, many just don't. Worse still, some of the latter are even unwilling to learn and choose to go their insular ways.

Eastern Europe as the omega of our present world struggle is really the more important problem. Those who don't know the alpha can be readily referred to competent research materials. Those who do know-or pretend to know-have in many instances failed to sharpen and refine their concepts in terms of alpha knowledge or have lost the moorings of their basic perspective as they become progressively immersed in eruptive developments far beyond the sphere of Eastern Europe. To cite just one mooring of this basic perspective as to why Eastern Europe is and will remain the omega of the world struggle: in essential power terms, the USSR alone has a \$1.3 trillion GIP (Gross Imperial Product) that exceeds the combined GNPs (Gross National Products, e.g. Bulgaria) and GMPs (Gross Multinational Products, e.g. Yugoslavia) of all the other Red totalitarian states in Central Europe, Asia and Cuba. If the product mix is considered (sophisticated weapons, conventional arms prowess, etc.) the disparity widens: if, in addition, the so-called satellites in Central Europe (East Germany, Romania, etc.) are properly viewed as integral parts of Moscow's outer empire, the power base is magnified far beyond anything Mainland China in combination with the other totalitarian states can possibly equate.

### THE POLISH CRISIS

In the light of this basic perspective the crisis that emerged in Poland last December takes on monumental proportions. In a real sense it represents the most serious crack in the Soviet Russian Empire since World War II. I spent considerable time on national radio networks endeavoring to put this chief point across. The Solidarity movement in Poland was unprecedented, workers spontaneously organizing themselves to repudiate the supposed vanguard leadership of the Communist Party and properly demanding free voice and participation in an efficient

management of the economy. The movement was one for progressive freedom, and anyone who thinks that freedom can be compartmentalized in this world of ours—the economic as against the political, the political as against the cultural and religious and so forth—is really not of this world.

Other essential features of this crisis must be taken note of, for the crisis has not passed yet. One is that once again it reawakened Western interest and concern as to where on this planet the chief source of global trouble and danger exists. It also revealed once again our unpreparedness to capitalize on the crisis. It may well be if the promise of intensified sanctions is not met, that the '81-82 Polish crisis will be strung up on the line of its precedents—the Czecho-Slovak one of '68, the Hungarian of '56 and the East German one of '53. Another vitally important point, virtually untouched in this period of commentaries and analyses of the crisis, is the inevitable overspill-effect of the unique Solidarity movement. An overspill not only in other sectors of Moscow's outer empire, but even, more importantly, also in its inner empire, the USSR itself. Workers' strikes and attempts at free unionism have even preceded Poland's Solidarity movement in Estonia, Russia and Ukraine.

The story of this critical development has not been concluded. The slick, Russian-contrived self-invasion of Poland and Moscow's perennial play on time and diversion will not conclude it, unless the West succumbs once again into a "business-as-usual" behavior, which could be plainly characterized as simple appeasement once again. Myopic 'pragmatism" is the typical word to cover this trail in areas of diplomacy. In this crack in the empire the dominant facts are that Solidarity is doomed to extinction, the Polish Church under Archbishop Jozef Glemp is striving to eliminate the many suppressions imposed by martial law, and resistance pockets exist throughout Poland. The Prime point is what kind of accounting will be stage by the democratic governments of the West when martial law is finally lifted. Will they acquiesce or intensify the sanctions pressed by our President? This is the dominant point for the period ahead.

#### NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN AFGHANISTAN

Not to be forgotten in this type of integrative thinking is the other continuing crisis in Afghanistan. To be sure, Afghanistan is not a part of Eastern Europe, but by virtue of its rape by Moscow it becomes functionally related and has to be integrally considered in terms of the current, total picture. One obvious, important aspect is the concurrency of two ongoing crises facing imperialist Moscow. The opportunity for capitalizing on this time factor should also be quite obvious.

The over two-year, stern resistance by the Afghan patriots deserves the highest tribute of the Free World. However, one continues to wonder how much practical assistance has been extended to them. The exploitive use by Moscow of non-Russian soldiers in its most recent, attempted conquest-Turkestani, Byelorussians, Ukrainians and othershas not been seized upon by us or the West in any radio mobilization and concentration on these troops. Nor is there any such mobilization in consort with Mideast friends and others on the divide-and-conquer technique applied by the Russians in Afghanistan-Pathans against Hazaras, Uzbeks against Tadzhiks, etc.-with the country tribalized